



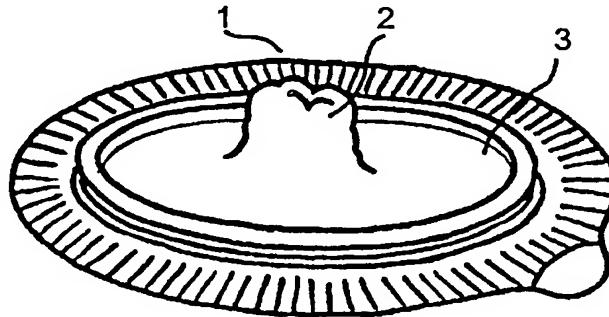
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 7 : A61F 5/445	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/67683 (43) International Publication Date: 16 November 2000 (16.11.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/DK00/00223		(81) Designated States: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT (Utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ (Utility model), DE, DE (Utility model), DK, DK (Utility model), DM, DZ, EE, EE (Utility model), ES, FI, FI (Utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (Utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
(22) International Filing Date: 3 May 2000 (03.05.00)		
(30) Priority Data: PA 1999 00619 6 May 1999 (06.05.99)	DK	
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): COLOPLAST A/S [DK/DK]; Holtedam 1, DK-3050 Humlebæk (DK).		
(72) Inventors; and		
(73) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): JENSEN, Henrik, Jessen [DK/DK]; Dalvej 14, DK-2820 Gentofte (DK). OLSEN, Eskil, Hoejland [DK/DK]; Hvidoerevej 51, DK-2930 Klampenborg (DK). OLSEN, Hans [DK/DK]; Usseroed Kongevej 85 B, DK-2970 Hoersholm (DK).		
(74) Common Representative: COLOPLAST A/S; Nilausen, Kim, Holtedam 1, DK-3050 Humlebaek (DK).		

(54) Title: OSTOMY SITING DEVICE

(57) Abstract

An ostomy siting device for determining and marking the position of a possible stoma comprising a stoma simulating first element and a second element simulating an adhesive wafer of an ostomy appliance and an optionally separately detachable collecting bag, said ostomy siting device having on the proximal side an adhesive surface for removable adhering to the abdominal skin of an ostomate to be provided a readily repositionable and reusable system for simulating the placement and physical configuration of the stoma and the collection system and for marking the optimum position of the stoma to be.



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

Title

Ostomy siting device

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**5 Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to a device for locating and marking the optimal position of an artificial intestinal or urethral opening, e.g. a stoma before the operation is carried out.

- 10 In connection with surgery for a number of diseases in the gastrointestinal tract a consequence is, in many cases, that the colon, the ileum or the urethra has been exposed surgically and the patient is left with an abdominal stoma. Such artificial intestinal openings or fistulae cannot be controlled at will and are therefore of necessity incontinent and the effluents or waste products of the body, which are
- 15 conveyed through these organs, are discharged through the artificial orifice or opening and are collected in a collection bag, which is usually adhered to the skin by means of an adhesive wafer or plate having an inlet opening for accommodating the stoma. Such appliances may be two-piece or one-piece appliances. In both types of appliances, a body side member is attached to the wearer's
- 20 abdomen, and optionally a receiving member or bag is attached to the body side ostomy member for receiving exudates from the ostomy in case of a two-piece appliance.

The quality of life for the patient after this kind of surgery is very much dependant
25 on the placing of the stoma, which can be varied within limits determined by physiological criteria to take into account the patient's natural folds in the abdominal skin, etc.

Description of the Related Art

- 30 Determination of the site for placing the stoma is normally carried out prior to the operation by a nurse having experience in this field by observing the patient in different postures, e.g. sitting, standing and bending over, finding the less critical

area and marking the position for placing the stoma on the patient's skin e.g. with a permanent marking ink.

This method, however, does only to a limited degree take into account the

5 patient's preferred clothing style, position of optional belts, etc. Furthermore, the patient has very little chance of evaluating the consequence of the placing of the stoma, the more so, as the patient is only attentive to this situation on a theoretical level at this stage.

10 It is therefore desirable to provide a device which more clearly can illustrate to the nurse and the patient the consequences of different sitings of an ostomy and to enable the choice of siting which will give the least possible degree of discomfort.

15 It is an object of the invention to provide a device which can simulate the stoma in a chosen position, also representing the adhesive wafer and the collecting device in a way that allows the normally dressed patient and the nurse to thoroughly test different positions of the stoma and evaluate the pro's et con's of each position thereby ensuring the optimal siting and hence, quality of life for the patient after surgery.

20

It would seem obvious to carry out this simulation with the adhesive wafers and collecting units intended for use by ostomates.

25 These products, however, are not suitable for repositioning, as the adhesives normally used for this purpose are designed to adhere strongly to the patient's skin over an extended period of time, thereby giving an undesirable pain when removed to be repositioned, which will inherently be a limiting factor to the number of trials accepted by the patient. Also, the adhesive forces of such
30 products will deteriorate rapidly after the first removal for repositioning, thereby increasing the number of wafers necessary and hence, the cost of a thorough investigation.

It has now been found that the above drawbacks of known principles of preparation for operation may be overcome by providing a readily repositionable and reusable system for simulating the placement and physical configuration of the stoma and the collection system and for marking the optimum position of the
5 stoma to be.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an ostomy siting device for determining and marking the position of a possible stoma.

10 The ostomy siting device comprises a stoma simulating first element and a second element simulating an adhesive wafer of an ostomy appliance and an optionally separately detachable collecting bag, having on the proximal surface an adhesive suitable for repeated adhering to and removal from the abdominal skin of an ostomate to be.

15 The invention furthermore relates to an ostomy siting device having a centrally placed hole or cavity, which may be communicating only with the proximal side of the adhesive disc. The cavity may contain a marking ink and may be provided with a valve to prevent unintentional marking of the skin, the ink may be confined
20 in a separately mountable container, the proximal side of the cavity may be provided with a felt-like printing pad or the cavity may contain a transferable marking label.

Still further, the invention relates to an ostomy siting device having a centrally placed through-bore having a diameter suitable for centring and guiding a marking pen.
25

Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention is explained in more detail with reference to the drawings in which
30 Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of an ostomy siting device for determining and marking the position of a possible stoma,

Fig. 2 shows a diametrical sectional view of an ostomy siting device for determining and marking the position of a possible stoma in which a first element can be placed in direct contact with the user's skin through a centrally placed hole in a second element, so that the elements are separately removable,

Fig. 3 shows the device in which the first element is provided with a cavity communicating only with the proximal side of the adhesive disc, said cavity containing a marking ink,

10

Fig. 4 shows the first element of the device provided with a valve stem and a cage-like reinforcement of the cavity walls,

15

Fig. 5 shows the device of Fig. 4 when activated by simultaneously pressing opposed sides of the first element,

Fig. 6. shows the first element of the device in which the marking ink is confined to a felt-like printing pad,

20

Fig. 7 shows the first element of the device in which the marking ink is contained in an individual container, which may be moulded in or separately exchangeable,

Fig. 8 shows the device in which the first element is provided with a cavity containing a transferable marking label, and

25

Fig. 9 shows an embodiment in which the first element is provided with a hole for guiding a marking pen.

Detailed Description of the Present Invention

30

The present invention relates in a first aspect to an ostomy siting device for determining and marking the position of a possible stoma comprising a stoma simulating first element and a second element simulating an adhesive wafer of an

ostomy appliance and an optionally separately detachable collecting bag, said ostomy siting device having on the proximal side an adhesive surface for adhering to the abdominal skin of an ostomate to be.

When comprising a separately detachable collecting bag, the ostomy siting
5 device is provided with a suitable coupling system for the bag known per se.

In a preferred embodiment, the ostomy siting device comprises separate first and second elements so that said first element can be placed in direct contact with the user's skin through a centrally placed hole in said second element, so that the
10 elements are separately removable.

In a more preferred embodiment, said adhesive is suitable for repeated adhering to and removal from the patient's skin.

15 In an even more preferred embodiment, the adhesive is, in order to overcome the unpleasantness normally connected with repeated repositioning of the device to determine the best position for the stoma to be, made from a pressure sensitive adhesive based on silicone rubber, e.g. of the type described in US patent no. 3,983,298, which has high tack, good adhesive strength, and an exceptional
20 resistance to creep, even at elevated temperatures.

To overcome difficulties in obtaining a proper bond between the adhesive and the wafer, the entire marking device may be made from silicone rubber, which can be balanced in hardness and elasticity to simulate the adhesive wafers normally
25 intended for ostomy use. In this embodiment, the distal surface of the ostomy siting device may be covered with a non-tacky polymer film to prevent the device from sticking to e.g. clothes.

One embodiment allows the marking of the position through a centrally placed
30 hole having a diameter suitable for a marking pen, when a satisfactory position for the stoma to be has been found.

Another embodiment includes a marking device having a cavity communicating only with the proximal side of the adhesive wafer.

In a further embodiment, the cavity may carry a transferable marking label.

Still further, in a preferred embodiment, the cavity is containing a marking ink. In
5 this embodiment, the position is marked by squeezing the central part of the
ostomy siting device, whereby a small amount of the marking ink is pressed out
onto the patient's skin. The cavity may, in a more preferred embodiment, be
provided with a valve, preferably so designed, that it may be activated only by
pressing opposed sides of the first element

10

In a preferred embodiment the marking ink is suitable for a permanent marking of
the skin and is waterproof and resistant to disinfectants.

To avoid unwanted marking, the central part of the first element may be retracted
15 a certain distance from the proximal surface of the device, and the silicone
material surrounding the cavity may be made with a sufficient stiffness to allow
the central part of the cavity to come into contact with the skin only when the
outside pressure is higher than 3 Newtons.

20 To ease handling of the device the ink may be confined to a felt-like printing pad.

In another embodiment, the cavity may be provided with a valve which, in a
preferred embodiment, is operable only when simultaneously pressing opposing
sides of said first element.

25

Still further, the cavity may be provided with a separately mountable ink container
which may be provided with a seal.

30 To control the breaking of the seal, said seal may be provided with cross- or star-
shaped impressions serving as breaking initiators, and to prevent uncontrolled
release of ink, the proximal side of said seal may be provided with a felt-like print-
ing pad.

For breaking the seal, the distal part of the ink container may be provided with an internally mounted sharp point for breaking the seal, said distal part being collapsible when mounted in the device by a force not greater than the force
5 needed for bringing the central part of the cavity into contact with the skin.

In the embodiments comprising a felt-like printing pad, the pad may be covered with a protecting cover strip having a lobe extending outside the device, so that when marking is desired the strip can be removed without moving the siting
10 device from the desired position.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Reference is made to the drawings in which

15 Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of an ostomy siting device (1) for determining and marking the position of a possible stoma with a first stoma simulating element (2) and a second element (3) simulating an adhesive wafer of an ostomy appliance.

20 Fig. 2 shows a diametrical sectional view of an ostomy siting device for determining and marking the position of a possible stoma in which the second element (3) has a centrally placed hole (4) having a greater diameter than the part (5) of the first element (2) adapted to contact the skin through which said first element (2) can be placed in direct contact with the user's skin, so that the elements (2) and
25 (3) are separately removable.

Fig. 3 shows the device in which the first element (2) is provided with a centrally placed cavity (6) communicating only with the proximal side (7) of the ostomy siting device, said cavity containing a marking ink.

30 Fig. 4 shows the first element (2) of the device in which said cavity (6) is provided with a valve stem (8) sealing an opening (10) in the proximal side (7) of the

device and a cage-like reinforcement (9) of the cavity walls. The valve stem (8) and the ribs of the cage-like reinforcement (9) are made from any suitable plastics material having a modulus of elasticity significantly higher than the surrounding silicone material of the first element (2). This design will allow the first
5 element (2) to bend without lifting the valve stem (8) when influenced by unilateral forces, so that the valve is operable only when simultaneously pressing opposing sides of said first element.

Fig. 5 shows the device of Fig. 4 when activated by forces (11) simultaneously
10 pressing opposed sides of the first element, straightening the ribs (9) and thereby lifting the valve stem (8) from the opening (10) in the proximal side (7) of the device.

Fig 6. shows the first element (2) of the device in which the marking ink is
15 confined to a felt-like printing pad (12) in an insert (13). In order to prevent unintended marking, the proximal surface of the felt-like printing pad (12) may be covered with a protecting cover strip (14) having a lobe or ear (15) extending outside the device or outside the first element (2), whichever is applicable, so that when marking is desired the strip can be removed without moving the sitting
20 device from the desired position on the skin. In order to further prevent unintentional marking, the silicone material (16) surrounding the proximal zone of the cavity has sufficient stiffness to allow the central part of the cavity and the printing pad (12) to come into contact with the skin only when the force pressing on top of the first element (2) is higher than e.g. 3 Newtons.

25 Fig. 7 shows the first element (2) of the device in which the marking ink is contained in an individual container (17) comprising ink, which container may be separately exchangeable. On the proximal side, the ink container is provided with a seal (18) which seal may be provided with cross- or star-shaped impressions
30 serving as breaking initiators (not shown). The ink container (17) may be provided with an internal sharp point (19) for breaking the seal. In the embodiment shown the container (17) is provided with a felt-like printing pad (21) and is designed

with deformable side walls (20) in such a way that when mounted in the siting device, the ink container is collapsible when applying a force on the top of the first element not greater than the force needed for bringing the central part of the cavity into contact with the skin.

5

Fig. 8 shows an embodiment of the device of the invention in which the first element (2) is provided with a cavity (6) containing a transferable marking label (22).

10 Fig. 9 shows an embodiment in which the first element (2) is provided with a hole or cavity (6) in the form of a through-bore in the first element (2), said hole or cavity (6) having a diameter suitable for centring and guiding a marking pen (23)

Claims

1. An ostomy siting device for determining and marking the position of a possible stoma comprising a stoma simulating first element and a second element simulating an adhesive wafer of an ostomy appliance and an optionally separately detachable collecting bag, said ostomy siting device having on the proximal side an adhesive surface for removable adhering to the abdominal skin of an ostomate to be.
- 10 2. An ostomy siting device according to claim 1 characterised in that said second element has a centrally placed hole having a greater diameter than the part of said first element adapted to contact the skin through which said first element can be placed in direct contact with the user's skin, so that said elements are separately removable.
- 15 3. An ostomy siting device according to claim 1 or 2, in which said adhesive is suitable for repeated adhering to and removal from the skin.
- 20 4. An ostomy siting device according to claim 3 in which said adhesive is made from a permanently tacky silicone adhesive
5. An ostomy siting device according to claim 1 or 2 in which said first and second elements are made from permanently tacky silicone rubber material.
- 25 6. An ostomy siting device according to claim 5 in which the distal surfaces of said first and second elements are covered with a non-tacky polymer film.
7. An ostomy siting device according to claim 4 or 6 characterised in that said device is provided with a centrally placed hole or cavity.
- 30 8. An ostomy siting device according to claim 7 characterised in that said hole or cavity is communicating only with the proximal side of said ostomy siting device.

9. An ostomy siting device according to claim 8 characterised in that said cavity is containing a marking ink.
10. An ostomy siting device according to claim 9 characterised in that said marking ink is suitable for a permanent marking of the skin and is waterproof and resistant to desinfection of the skin.
11. An ostomy siting device according to claim 9 or 10 characterised in that said ink is confined to a felt-like printing pad.
12. An ostomy siting device according to claim 9 or 10 characterised in that said cavity is provided with a valve.
13. An ostomy siting device according to claim 12 characterised in that the valve is functioning only when opposing sides of said first element are simultaneously pressed.
14. An ostomy siting device according to claim 9 or 10 characterised in that said cavity is provided with a separately mountable ink container.
15. An ostomy siting device according to claim 14 characterised in that said ink container is provided with a seal on the proximal side.
16. An ostomy siting device according to claim 15 characterised in that said seal is provided with cross- or star-shaped impressions serving as breaking initiators.
17. An ostomy siting device according to claim 15 or 16 characterised in that said ink container is provided with an internally mounted sharp point for breaking said seal.
18. An ostomy siting device according to claim 17 characterised in that when mounted in said siting device said ink container is collapsible by a force on the

top of said first element not greater than the force needed for bringing the central part of said cavity into contact with the skin.

19. An ostomy siting device according to claim 15 or 16 characterised in that said
5 ink container on the proximal side of said seal is provided with a felt-like printing pad.

20. An ostomy siting device according to claim 11 or 19 characterised in that said
printing pad is covered with a protecting cover strip having a lobe or ear extending
10 outside said device, so that when marking is desired said protecting cover strip can be removed without moving said siting device from the desired position.

21. An ostomy siting device according to claim 8 characterised in that said cavity contains a transferable marking label.
15

22. An ostomy siting device according to claim 11, 19, 20 or 21 characterised in that the silicone material surrounding the proximal zone of said cavity has sufficient stiffness to allow the central part of said cavity and said printing pad to come into contact with the skin only when the force pressing on top of said first
20 element is higher than 3 Newtons.

23. An ostomy siting device according to claim 7 in which said hole or cavity is a through-bore in the disc.

25 24. An ostomy siting device according to claim 23 in which said hole or cavity has a diameter suitable for centring and guiding a marking pen.

1/4

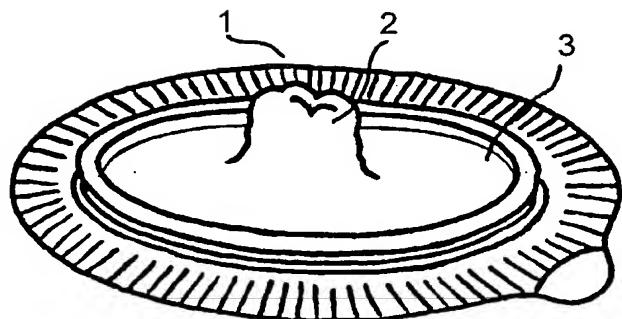


Fig. 1

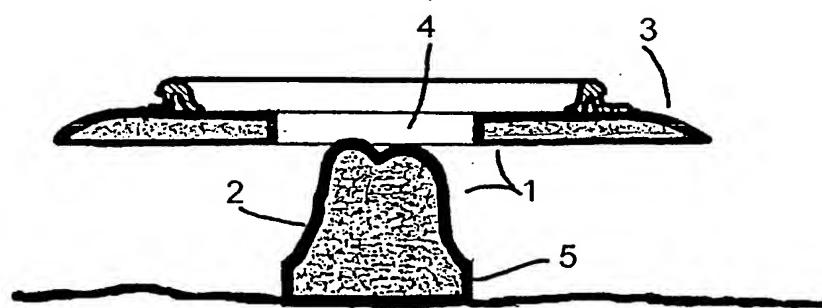


Fig. 2

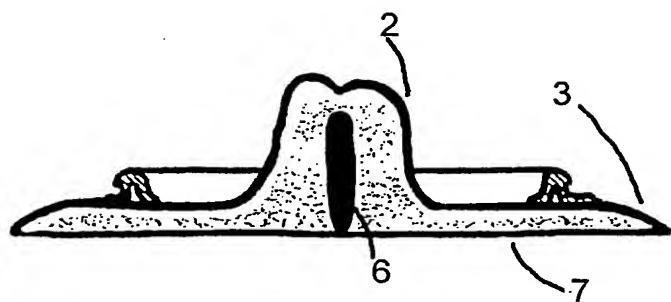


Fig. 3

2/4

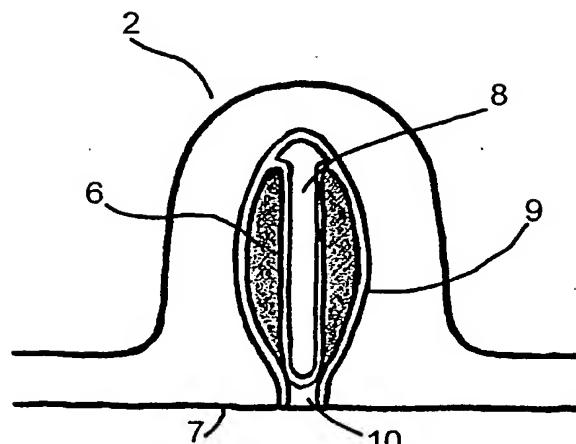


Fig. 4

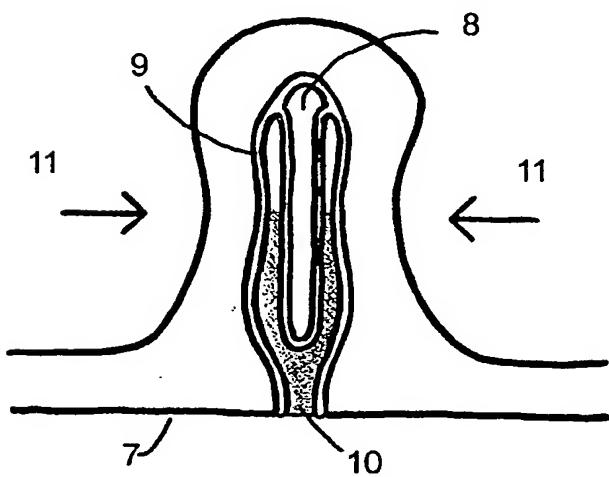


Fig. 5

3/4

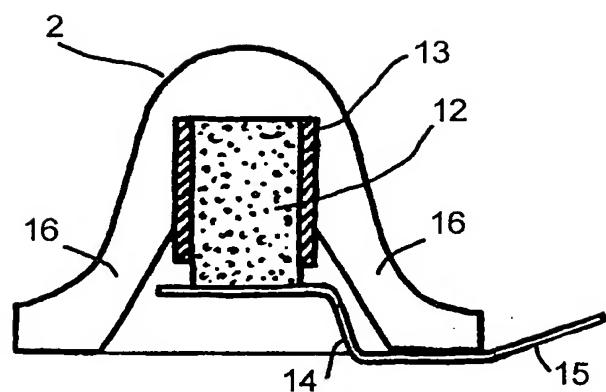


Fig. 6

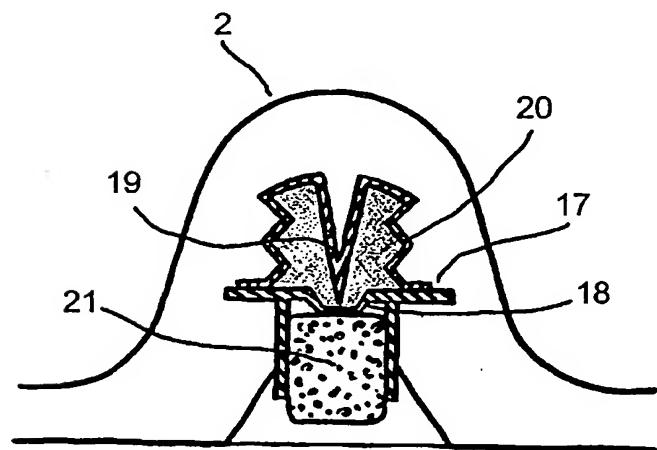


Fig. 7

4/4

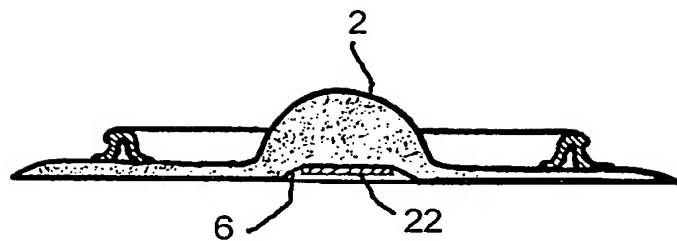


Fig. 8

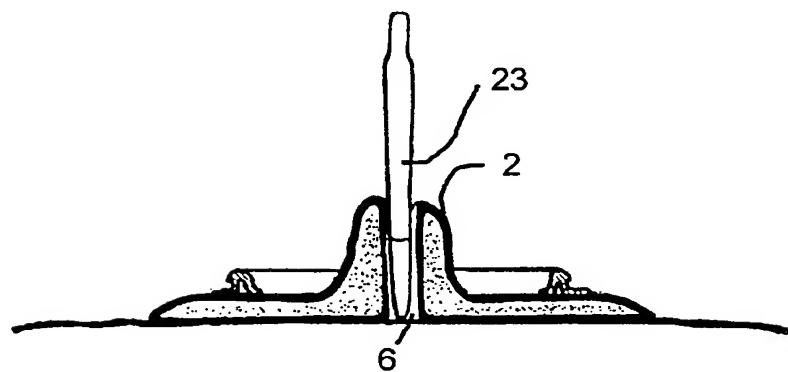


Fig. 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/DK 00/00223

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: A61F 5/445

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: A61B, A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPODOC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0800804 A1 (BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY), 15 October 1997 (15.10.97), abstract --	1-24
A	US 5312382 A (MICHAEL METZ), 17 May 1994 (17.05.94) --	1-24
A	US 4505976 A (DONALD F. DOEHNERT ET AL), 19 March 1985 (19.03.85) -- -----	3-5

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

- * Special categories of cited documents:
- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

3 August 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

08.09.2000

Name and mailing address of the International Searching Authority
European Patent Office P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL-2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel:(+31-70)340-2040, Tx 31 651 epo nl.
Fax(+31-70)340-3016

Authorized officer
L. Brander
Telephone No.

SA 781362

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

02/12/99

International application No.
PCT/DK 00/00223

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0800804 A1	15/10/97	AU 1779197 A CA 2202199 A JP 10028698 A NZ 314490 A NZ 328937 A NZ 329623 A ZA 9702904 A	16/10/97 10/10/97 03/02/98 23/12/98 23/12/98 23/12/98 05/10/98
US 5312382 A	17/05/94	AU 671364 B AU 6349894 A CA 2124714 A DE 69406590 D,T DK 629388 T EP 0629388 A,B FI 942502 A JP 7008516 A NO 942058 A NZ 260648 A	22/08/96 08/12/94 04/12/94 05/03/98 18/05/98 21/12/94 04/12/94 13/01/95 05/12/94 29/01/97
US 4505976 A	19/03/85	NONE	